THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Plan of Lots

Of the Avery property can now be had at the office of A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 140, Federal street. This important sale, which will take place on the premises, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, embraces thirteen building lots on Liberty street, twenty on Wabash street, and the substantial mansion house, 70 feet square, with lot fronting 140 feet on Washington street, by 160 feet deep.

The executors, T. M. Howe, Josiah King and W. M. Shinn, call the special attention of the public to this extensive sale of valuable and finely situated property.

The Ladies and Little Folks

Are to have another opportunity of witnessing the splendid performances of the Melodeon Company next Saturday afternoon, and we doubt not that a large audience will be in attendance as the performances of that class that pleases without offending the most insidious person. Don't fail to visit Alvin' Melodeon Saturday afternoon.

Photographs of

Ed. Adams, Mrs. Dickson, Marietta Ravel, Vestvali, Ellen Western, and five thousand actors, actresses and generals, at Pittock's.

Patent Medicines.

Jayne's, Wishart's Hall's and the Rev. E. Wilson's great Consumptive Remedies, sold at Fleming's Drug Store.

To Let.

A fine store room and cellar on Smithfield street, now occupied by E. Fenderich, druggist. Apply at Fulton's Drug Store.

Drug Store for Sale.

One of the best Drug Stores in the city is offered for SALE. Address "DRUGGIST," COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Positively the Last

Week that Photographs can be sold at 50 cents per doz. n at Pittock's.

Auction Sale.

Furniture, Carpets &c., this day, at 10 a. m., at 176, Third street, by Cleland & Aucht ioneers.

Oil Maps.

Stationery, New Books &c., &c., at Pittock's.

Engravings,

Colored and plain, of noted peop e, at Pittock's.

The Latest English View of Dixie.

Account of the Capture of Fort Fisher

THE SOUTHERNERS LOSING COURAGE.

A Charleston correspondent of the London *Times* gives a detailed Anglo-Confederate account of the capture of Fort Fisher, and the general feeling in the South, which is in marked contrast with the bastard, defiant spirit in which the latter is forced to communicate to its correspondent of that journal. The letter states:

It is impossible to doubt that if Fort Fisher had been a Federal and not a Confederate fort there would, upon the 13th of February, have been two or three large rifled guns on the land face, which would have made it impossible for any vessel possessed by the Federals to have lain within 1,500 yards of their muzzles. But the interval between the bombardment on the 13th of January was spent in a jubilee over the past triumph, rather than in active preparations for securing another.

Upon Sunday, the 15th, the whole fleet resumed the lunette attitude which they wore on Christmas day, and pelted the fort mercilessly until about two o'clock, when the troops, which the Federals had now thrown across from the sea to the river drew near along the river banks. At this point the fort is entered by a road or causeway, leading from Colonel Lamb's house. There is a proverb in this country to the effect that nothing is ever completely finished, and long as the preparations for defending Fort Fisher have been continued, there was decided room for *le dernier pas*, at the spot where this causeway enters the fort.

The Federals threw about 2,500 men upon the fort at this point, and effected an entrance there about 3 o'clock. It was in vain that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb threw themselves at the head of such troops as they could rally with the most determined gallantry against the assailants. Gen. Whiting, with his own hand, as I am informed, threw down the Federal flag several times until he was severely wounded. By his side fell Col. Lamb, after displaying the valor which all who are acquainted with him and witnessed his exertions at the close of last month would have expected him to exhibit. I understand that the wounds of both are serious, but not dangerous.

I am also under the impression that the Federal attack was made without artillery, and that their soldiers gallantly approached a work which mounted not only some fifty heavy guns, but was also defended by several 12-pounder howitzers and light field pieces, with nothing but muskets in their hands. The result might have been different if General Whiting and Colonel Lamb had been wounded at the onset, but it must be confessed that the general sensation here is that the fight was not one which is creditable to the Confederate arms.

After their fall the resistance seems to have assumed no organized shape. The Federals advanced along the inside of the land face until they had possessed themselves of eight mortions, or the embrasures in which eight guns were mounted. Here they halted for the rest of the afternoon, and did not proceed to accomplish their task until after darkness had fallen. Then they advanced once more, and driving the garrison of the fort beyond Lamb's Mound, they took the survivors prisoners at the extremeend of the tongue of land. Of course, there were inside the fort about 2,200 men when the 2,500 Federals advanced upon it.

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But there is in all the Cotton States a deep-seated conviction, which it is in vain to wrestle with, that Mr. Davis's obstinate belief that the safety of Richmond, that he will give heed to no warning or representations, and that he is unable to see that, while Charleston and Branchville may be held without Richmond, Richmond cannot be held without Charleston or Branchville. If, prodting by the want of harmony prevailing between Virginia and Georgia, Sherman had struck boldly for Branchville immediately after his occupation of Savannah, it is not the least doubt that, if two his own words, he would have brushed aside the opposition of South Carolina like a cobweb, and would have bisected the sole remaining artery which connects Richmond with Augusta.

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In the meantime I believe that diplomatic agency, which Sherman boasts he is employing with admirable success in Georgia, will be tried; that even if Sherman moves toward Augusta, it will only be a feint; and that every effort will be made to prevent, or rather not to necessitate, the destruction of the Augusta cotton. But this delay will be employed by the Confederate Government to organize renewed resistance to Sherman whenever he really advances again in hostile array.

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What with the negotiations now proceeding overtly or secretly between Charleston or Augusta on the one hand, and Sherman and Foster at Savannah or Beaufort on the other, and also (as for some time past has been the case) overtly or secretly between Richmond and Washington, it is doubtful to me at this moment whether another large battle will ever be fought. If ever such a battle is fought it will inevitably lead to the arming and emancipation by Southern masters of the negro; and if (as is everywhere here asserted,) a spirit of unconquerable resistance continues to be displayed by whites and blacks alike, it is hard to know upon what grounds the Federal sympathizers of England will then base their sympathy.

It is easy to foresee that if terms are now entered upon between the two sections, the Southerners, in exchange for independence, will probably enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Northerners, will possibly consent to an uniformity of tariff over the whole area of the old United States, will perhaps agree to assist in enforcing the Monroe doctrine when called upon by the North, and will adopt some article in the new born treaty which will rather startle England and those English admirers and advocates whom Messrs. Seward, Adams and Sumner know so well how to manipulate.

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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1865. NO. 166

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Reports of Rebel Refugees.

Communication with the City cut off by Sheridan.

Davis and Lee Losing all Hope.

Their Eyes turned to Mexico.

Grant thinks Richmond will be Evacuated within ten Days.

President Lincoln says the Rebels will soon Surrender.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Tribune's* Jamestiver correspondent says cahuges from Richmond report great consternation prevailing in Richmond. They say that the city has been in course of evacuation for some time in the way of sending government materials, machinery, &c., to Lynchburg and Danville. Sheridan, they also say, has put a stop to this, in a great measure, by destroying the Richmond and Lynchburg canal, the main means of communication left. The Danville railroad is almost worn out, with no materials or men to repair it. Tuesemen think Davis, Lee and other leaders have lost all hope, and already have their eyes on Mexico as an asylum.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says a Senator just from the front says: General Grant's opinion is that Richmond will be evacuated within ten days.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is known by the Administration that Stephens, Hunter and Lee are all hopeless of the rebellion. Hunter and Lee are all hopeless of the rebellion. Hunter and Lee are said to have informed Davis, Lee Yorke, were upon arming the slaves as a failure, for the simple reason that Congress delayed the measure too long, besides the fact that to make the negros free renders the plan useless.

President Lincoln does not believe there will be any more serious fighting but that the rebels will soon surrender.

The French in Mexico.

Rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Herald* prints official documents going to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among these is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which he utters warnings and gives advice, all of which, however, are disregarded by the latter. Arch Bishops and Bishops of Mexico, also protest against the assumption of a new emperor, and appeal for a suspension of the measures against the churches. Their protest has been disregarded, and the Mexican Church religious tolerance and confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez are pronounced.

New York, March 23.—The *Herald*, editorially, thinks that Maximilian's quarrel with the Church party will result in driving him from Mexico. It says his position is very precarious, as he has quarrelled with the party that took him there and may lead them to unite with the Republicans. It says he has broken with the French and that the French Minister has asked to be relieved. His speedy overthrow is predicted.

From Florida—Gen. Newton's Attack on St. Marks.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Herald's* Key West correspondent says the object of General Newton's recent expedition up St. Marks river, Florida, was to clear out the rebels and inflict as much damage as possible, thinks that Madison, capture St. Marks Though not accomplishing all he was greatly successful after considerable skirmishing. He had a skirmish right at Natural Bridge, where the rebels were in strong force and well posted. Though in superior numbers they were driven from their position, and Gen. Newton, owing to the disparity of numbers, deemed it best to return to Key West, which he did without being troubled by rebels.

Improbable Reports from Sherman.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Times'* correspondent says rebel deserters report Sherman arrived in front of Raleigh on the 13th, and a battle was going on at last accounts. Unbelief, however, that Sherman did not leave Fayetteville until the 14th.

Sanitary Supplies for Grant's Army.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Sanitary Commission are sending large quantities of supplies to the Army of the Potomac. A number of surgeons and nurses left here to-day for City Point.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONIA.

The Wonders of Aladdin's Cave Rivalled in the Far Southwest.

Mr. W. F. M. Arny, Secretary to the Governor of New Mexico, is now on his way to Washington City for the purpose seeking aid from the government to protect the settlers and miners from the oft repeated attacks of the Navajoes and Comanche tribes. Mr. Arny carries with him, for the purpose of convincing the Washington unbelievers of the wonders that exists in that far off region, some marvelous specimens of precious ores and rare mineral gems. He has many nuggets of pure gold from Arizona; besides gold and silver bearing quartz from both territories. Some specimens of lead and copper ore are extremely rich; most of these are from the Placers, Dolgado, Stevenson and Cerrillos mines. Some pieces of quartz contain gold, silver and lead; one specimen has about sixty per centum of silver, and thirty per centum of lead, leaving only ten per centum of dross. The poorest quartz will yield sixty dollars per ton, of gold, and much of it will turn out one hundred and twenty dollars per ton.

A copper mine near Penos Altos, known as the Hanover Mine, the shaft of which is one hundred and twenty feet deep, is now nearly pure. At the breaking out of the rebellion three thousand tons of copper from this mine was being transported to Fort Lavaca, Texas. It was seized by the rebels, and at their foundries cast into cannon at the rate of two or three guns per week, until the whole was consumed.

Mr. Arny will also exhibit some very elegantly chased gold rings, made in Santa Fe, the finest jewelry found within two miles of that city. He has also some copper and gold bullets made and used by the Apache Indians; some rubies, found in the mountains; a few fossil shells; some petrified wood, and handsome pieces of pottery; all of which will be highly interesting to archeologists.

Upon Sunday, the 15th, the whole fleet resumed the lunette attitude which they wore on Christmas day, and pelted the fort mercilessly until about two o'clock, when the troops, which the Federals had now thrown across from the sea to the river drew near along the river banks. At this point the fort is entered by a road or causeway, leading from Colonel Lamb's house. There is a proverb in this country to the effect that nothing is ever completely finished, and long as the preparations for defending Fort Fisher have been continued, there was decided room for *le dernier pas*, at the spot where this causeway enters the fort.

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Later From Europe.

Arrival of Steamer City of London

The London Times on the Situation

The Rebel Cause Hopeless.

Confederate Bonds Down--Federal Up.

Apprehensions of the British

War with the United States Feared.

Highly Important News.

The City of London, with Liverpool advices to the 9th instant, has arrived at New York.

In the absence of later news from America—which was anxiously expected—the result of the fall of Charleston continued to be eagerly canvassed.

The London *Star* repudiates the rumors of a possible war between England and America.

Large placards have been stuck about Liverpool, giving the following from the eighteenth chapter of Revelations, apropos to the fall of Charleston:

Babylon the great is fallen! is fallen! for her sins have reached unto the Heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities; and the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her, for no one buyeth their merchandise any more. Merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls and fine linen, and wine and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men, and every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea (blockade-runner) stood afar off, and cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, what city is like unto this great city?

The London *Times*, in an editorial recounting and eulogizing the operations of Sherman, down to the fall of Charleston, says:

The Federals have recovered their military reputation, but it remains to be seen if it will stand out to the end, they have made but little progress toward the conclusion of the war.

In another editorial, the *Times* writes from a different point of view, and says:

The Confederate resources are exhaustion have brought us to that turning point of the American war, which places us within sight of the final issue, and the part we shall be called on play in it.

If the combatants shake hands, the next victim may be an unconcerned spectator. As the Federal Government maintains that it has a quarrel with us in the shape of claims, which we do not acknowledge, and it has a great deal to gain by pressing it at the present time, the question to which we have to address ourselves is simply whether they can go to war with us with any reasonable prospect of success. If they are certainly will; but both North and South are exhausted, and are not likely to find success coming to them during the first moments of their unexpected strength and resources. The *Times* concludes by observing: "Putting all things together, we are inclined to think that the Government of Washington will not attack us immediately on the conclusion of this present war and will, if they do, find that the quiescence which we have to offer is not, and could not be made to burn easily: they did, however, succeed in getting up enough plank-ing to cross the perpendicular opening; but this was speedily repaired. The river is not fordable near the bridge, and the enemy had decidedly the advantage of position; indeed, Rosser boasted half an hour before with the citizens in Mount Crawford that he could hold the place all day against the whole of Sheridan's cavalry with his simplest state; they had been told by their masters that the Yankees would brand, maim or sell them to Cuba to pay the expenses of the war. Yet, but withstanding this, they took upon the whole Yankee nation as friends, and hundreds to-day have joined the enemy's brigade, principally brought out of Charlottesville and vicinity, where one man, I am told, loses seventy-five able-bodied colored men.

From two miles west of Rockfish river the column moves to-day all the way to Scottsville on the James river, a distance of eighteen miles, thence up scarcely the line of the James River canal to Scottsville. Notwithstanding that squads of the enemy watched, day and night, every bridge frequently within 250 feet of us, not a rifle shot, so far as I can ascertain was fired by them.

On the morning of Friday, March 10th, the Third Division and Second Brigade left Saltville and marched twenty-five miles to Columbia—the Third Division by the main road, the latter by the towpath, guarding the trains.

The following is an official report of property captured and destroyed since the expedition left Winchester, on the 27th ult:

THIRD DIV., HQRS. FIRST BRIGADE.

CAPT. L. W. Barnhart, A. A. A. G.: I have the honor to report the following as the amount of captures and property destroyed by my command since Feb. 27, 1865:

CAPTURED.—Two pieces artillery, with limbers, 1 caisson, 250 stands small arms (destroyed), 7 ambulances, 120 horses, 32 mules, 21 sets harness, 1 United States guidon (recaptured), 12 officers and 44 enlisted men (prisoners).

PROPERTY DESTROYED.—6 miles of railroad, 6 railroad bridges, viz: 2 over the Rivanna river, 1 over the Mechum's river, 1 over the North fork of the Hardware river, 1 over South fork of Rockfish river, and a large quantity of ammunition, 4 miles of track torn up and burned, a week more than two hundred deserters northward, all from Virginia regiments; the people generally report the war played out, and that the Southern States will be compelled to return to the Union.

On Thursday, March 2d, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the advance of the command arrived near Waynesboro. Gen. Custer, ridingalong in front of the enemy's line with his staff, inspected it carefully, and then, in his energetic way, remarked, "I think we can flank them on the (enemy's) left." To many present it seemed as though to offer battle under the present circumstances was madness. Not so with the ruling spirit there. Promptly his orders were given, and they were obeyed with unaccountable alacrity. The second Brigade, being nearest at hand, Wells, its commander, was directed to put out a heavy skirmish line of mounted men. In obedience to this order, the Twenty-second New York; Col. Thompson, and First New Hampshire, Capt. Wyatt, were deployed and moved forward, in a depression of the earth, to within about 1,000 yards of the enemy's position; the line was ordered to be made heavy to deceive the enemy, to make him believe the main attack was to be from the front. A suggestion that so formidable a line would draw out a heavy shell fire from the enemy, only elicited the response, "It must be done, shell or no shell." Arrangements were then made for a charge, and everything being in readiness Gen. Custer's bugler sounded the advance, when each commander sounded the charge." The First Vermont caught on the left, threatening the enemy's right; the formidable skirmish line moved up in full view of the enemy and pressed forward just as Pennington, Upton and Whitaker, with the Second Ohio in advance—regimental pairs with the First Connecticut and Third New Jersey close behind—charged from a piece of woods upon the enemy's extreme left. Woodruff commenced throwing shells from his two guns and everything was in motion at once, every order was carried out to the letter, and the result was success. The enemy were not a little surprised to see so formidable a body of flankers on their left; an attempt to form a line to meet them proved abortive; on they pressed and the enemy seeing Custer's reckless fellows marching in upon them from every direction, became panic stricken, ran and broke in terrible confusion, abandoning muskets, flags and artillery. By the time they had fairly got into the village of Waynesboro, a few rods to the rear of their works, the mounted cavalry had gallantly charged in upon them, and Yankees and rebels were all mixed up together. The 1st Vermont moved in from the left, the 5th New York on the pike, and Capehart, with the whole of his brigade at his heels, dashed into the village, following the 5th. The sons of the Ancient Dominion showed no fight at all, close quarters but surrendered promptly on being ordered to do so, thereby preventing a general slaughter. South River winds its way around the village, and the Waynesboro, and the only route for the enemy to escape was to cross this. It was not at this time fordable, and the only way for infantry to cross was by a small foot-bridge and by the railroad bridge. A few hundred attempted to escape by the latter route. Colonel Whitaker, who with Captain Burroughs and some thirty men had swam the South River, failed to cross the stream,) with a few men on horseback, cut off the men attempting to escape on the railroad bridge. Whitaker with 200 men, in all, captured at least three hundred rebels and one battle-flag. Major Compson, Capt. Burroughs and Lieut. Barber, the latter of the 22d New York, made no halt, but pressedon and beyond the mountain, capturing several officers and Early's headquarters mail.

Capehart did not stop for prisoners or artillery, but struck for the extreme rear, and on he dashed up the mountain, through Sherman's Gap, down the other side until Col. Allen and a mixed detachment finally held us at Greenwood Station, eleven miles from Waynesboro, where the only way of travel is by mules and where at this point our troopers commenced sweeping in everything. Just as the troops entered Greenwood, Lieut. Lamborn, Early's chief, waiting for him, passed down the road a piece, jumped off and took to the mountains. There are a few stragglers left to give them battle, having locomotives attached with a high head of steam on. These two trains moved off rapidly, leaving Early's army to follow on foot. Just as they turn it through the mountain was reached by the first as the second train passed through. A volley was fired, the engineer killing two men, one a Major, according to the report of a prisoner since captured, who was on the train, and wounding several others. The engineer was so badly scared that he jumped off and climbed into the mountain. The third train, consisting of sixteen cars, and loaded with ammunition, was also captured. Five pieces of artillery were captured with this train. Some property was captured at Mount Meridian, but at Crimora Station was a mine. Not less than $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed there, several hundred bales of cotton, quantities of saddles, sabers, muskets, bales of cotton cloth, cases of uniforms, and other clothing; and a lot of commissary stores. Also a large depot, together with railroad depot and other buildings. Wagons, ambulances artillery, in fact all the material belonging to Early's army, fell into the hands of the victors. Along the road leading through Rockfish Gap. The wagons were all loaded with army supplies—principally ammunition. Whitaker, Pennington and Whitaker destroyed on the road and at Waynesboro is valued at another million of dollars—making at least two millions of dollars worth of property the so called Southern Confederacy. It is believed not a man belonging to Early remained escape, except those killed and captured. Early, Wharton and Lilly were the generals in the battle on the retreat. Early, it is said, is running about 10 men. Early, Lilly, Wharton and Lamborn, or whereabouts of the others is questionable. It is reported Long concealed himself in the woods, but as to the truth or falsity of these reports I am not able to say. The weather of late looking a cloudy, portending a rain storm, but the 10 o'clock the sun had dispelled the clouds and the day was delightful. Yesterday was very warm and the air as balmy as a May morning. To-day, however, everything was disagreeable. Snow drifts lined the pike and fences, while the fields and mountain sides were besprinkled with snow, and the intervening spaces presented a miniature lake, formed by the rain, sand and water. A cheerless prospect, and commencement of a long, toilsome march, at least to the troops, as the prospect looming as

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the debates to the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and in demand. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, dearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

A Tub to the Whale.

"Thus, we earnestly believe that the single principle of free trade would unite the sensible people of the South, who are weary of war, the intelligent leaders of the Democratic masses of the North, as well as the masses themselves, and the liberal minds and populations of Europe, in one great movement of national harmony and of progressive development for all."—*N. Y. Post*

Of course it would unite the South, and equally of course would it unite all the Northern sympathizers with the South, and of course it would unite with them all the "liberal minds of Europe," who have been so faithfully united together in supplying the rebels with sympathy and munitions of war. Their sympathies were so banded together in 1861 for a similar object—the destruction of American industry. Failing to effect their purpose, South Carolina, under the leadership of CALHOUN, attempted to destroy the Union of the States. Under the strong hand of the Government, wielded by ANDREW JACKSON, nullification failed. The same parties have been and are now joined in the effort to destroy the Union of the States for the sake of slavery. Slavery is dead, but the Union lives, and their hopes of destroying it on this pretext is dead. It is natural, and to be expected, that the confederates in the bad cause will be confederates still, and it will not be strange to find them rallying under their war cry of thirty years ago, "Free trade." Happily the world moves. The late slaveholders will be found to be no longer capable of controlling the minds of the masses of the South, and the masses of the North generally know better what is for their own good and the good of the country, than their self-styled "intelligent Democratic leaders." We have no doubt that the dregs of the defunct Democratic party, and the whipped rebel leaders of the South, aided by British money and influence, will rally under the free trade flag, but it will not save them. The masses of the people cannot be made to forget the experiences of the past, or to ignore the lessons of the present. Labor is the great ruling interest of the country, and it will never allow itself to be sacrificed to the ambition of Democratic or any other "leaders" whether North or South, and least of all for the sake of "capitalists" of Europe. The *Fog* has suggested two arguments in favor of free trade. First, that it would prevent foreign nations from intervening in favor of the rebels, and second that it would unite the people of the South in favor of giving up their struggle against the government. The free trade idea in itself removes the elements of ruin to the prosperity of our country. It ought to find no advocates among those who desire that prosperity to be permanent and cumulative. It would be such a gift to the loyal men of the country to accept ruin in the shape of a total destruction of all the branches of industry as a means of ending the war, even if the sacrifice would accomplish the object. But aside from this economical view of the subject, the proposition is too humiliating to be entertained even if we occupied the position of being conquered, instead of being the conquering party.

The *Post* would throw a tub to the whale—*with the whales in it.*

The London Times.

This celebrated and influential journal has been hostile to the Union cause ever since the Southern insurrection began. What influences swayed it so decidedly in that direction, may be a matter of conjecture. Whether it was an intrinsic dislike of Republican Government, that our difficulties gave occasion for the utterance of; or whether the paper was the organ and reflector of aristocratic feelings or of commercial and manufacturing interests; or whether it was subsidized by Confederate agents; or whether all these influences concurred to set its power against us, we have no means of determining. Nor is it, to us or our national cause, a matter of any consequence. That we have been assured of its enmity, we can hardly affirm. That we have been displeased with it, it would be affectation to deny. The change in its tone, however, since our late triumphs, gives us pleasure; but more, we candidly confess, in view of its own mortification than from any benefit that the change of wind will bring to our cause.

No article that we have seen in the *Times* before has been so much wide of the mark, or abounded more in mistakes and inconsistencies, than that which appeared on the fall of Charleston. Its views of the importance of that event are altogether exaggerated, and to the same extent it magnifies the appreciation of it both in the North and the South. It places the fall of Charleston after that of Wilmington. It represents the warfeeling of the Southern *populations* as cooled too low to get up energy by the failure of Wilmington. Consequence, when it is known that that patriotism was mainly confined to the richmond press. The war feeling of the southern people was never, since the insurrection began, so low as at present, and the desertions from the army show that it has no enthusiasm among the troops. It says "the Confederates are ready to abandon the sea coast to us," when they have not one url s it be Mobile, to abandon. It seems to cling to a lingering hope for them when within w into the interior, although it admits that "the Federals, by improving," that is improving their means of transport, by gaining a knowledge of the country, and by being able to make their way unmolested by the diminished forces of the Confederates, have now the power of penetrating every part of the Southern States."

We can hardly believe that the platitudes of the article referred to can have been in the London *Times*. The sudden glare of light from our recent victories must have bewildered the Thunderer's wits.

But there is one item on which the appreciative powers of the *Times* are unimpaired, and their operation correct. "Although the help given by European nations, in spite of the blockade, may have been exaggerated, yet the cessation of supplies from the outer world, which must be the consequence of the operations at Charleston and Wilmington, will have an effect in the tactics of the Confederates.' This is a pretty apt acknowledgment of the efficacy and due of our enemies have received from our fire d.

The *Times* has cut loose from the sinking ship as soon as its communications with the cargo are interrupted. And, to do it full justice, after all the cheering it has given to the blockade runners in the brighter days of their voyages, it is not a word of regret or condolence to say, to them as they go down with the wreck.

ORPHANS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS.—A few days since the State Senate passed a bill providing for the care of every soldier's orphan in the Commonwealth, making them the children of the State. This bill, was so short of its popularity and amended in its features as to render the passage an end of every loyal soldier of Pennsylvania to unpardon. In fact, the bill as amended in the House, would result in the disbursement of a large sum of money without accomplishing any practical good for the orphan. The bill has been referred to a Conference Committee, which, it is hoped, will arrive at some more favorable course of action than that passed and proposed in the House. Fears are entertained that the measure will fail, but failure is not, if our legislators are true to the State, whose faith is plighted for the protection and care of her soldiers' orphaned offspring.

The Supreme Court of New York has made a decision in the case of Smith & Randolph against the Independent Telegraph Company, noticed in the COMMERCIAL a few days since granting a judgment for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed and interest. The plaintiffs claimed that the damages they sustained were caused by the substitution of the word "if" in a message from Philadelphia to New York, which was given their agents to transmit, and was of the form: "If the Gold Bill is passed, buy $20,000," etc. When received by the person to whom it was addressed, the "if" was wanting.

Hotels in Charleston—The Tribune Correspondent there in 1860-61—A Glance Backward.

None of the hotels in Charleston have yet been opened, although parties from the North have already made application to open the Pavilion Hotel, and their request will probably be granted. It is understood that the Mills House and the Charleston Hotel will be converted into hospitals. The furniture and appointments belonging to those houses were removed to Columbia and Augusta before the evacuation of the city.

The above paragraph, which we find floating in the columns of the press, awakens recollections which no one but he who was the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in Charleston, in the winter of 1860-61, can relate. He was a guest at different times at the three hotels mentioned above, and to the list should be added the "Planter's Hotel," where he was staying when he had the honor of being waited on by a rebel detective, and conducted before Governor PICKENS and his councillors, in drum-head court assembled, whereof the present fugitive Governor MAGRATH was chief inquisitor.

The "Pavilion" is, at least at that time was, a second-rate house, situated considerably up town, and was the resort of planters and people less fashionable than resorted to the "Charleston Hotel" and "Mills House." It was at the latter that the *Tribune* correspondent first stopped, and he left only when he learned from mingling freely with them, and by an intimation from an officer of Moultrie—now a Major General—that the Vigilant Committee were too vigilant to render it prudent for him to remain longer. It was here also that the editors of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* were, at different times, his guests at dinner; where, on more than one occasion, they had the bad manners to abuse to his face the *Tribune* correspondent, while they were so freely drinking his wine.

On the morning of the 9th of January the Pavilion was the center of a wild scene of excitement, where of the *fiasco* of the *Star of the West* was the occasion. The country and city people thronged there in great numbers, the sharpest-set crowd imaginable. It was a unlikely a place as a *Tribune* correspondent would wish to be in. Pistols and whisky were chiefly in demand. Being in Charleston, he did as the Charlestonians did; he drank of whisky as moderately as the circumstances would allow, and fired at targets, with the country chivalry, with whom he thus gained a good footing, and obtained a knowledge of some things about which he supposed the readers of the *Tribune* would be glad to know.

The "Charleston Hotel" had the greatest fame, as it was the largest in the city, but the "Mills House" was probably the most fashionable. It was at the "Charleston" that the military leaders and hot-heads principally congregated. Colonel RIPLEY, who commanded before BEAUREGARD, lived there and the house was filled with the ardent spirits of the rising rebellion. On the morning after MAJOR ANDERSON transferred his command from Moultrie to Sumter, RIPLEY received an early visit from KEITT. He had heard the news, and the town was already greatly excited. But the rebel commander was still ignorant of what had been going on during the night. In fact, he was just back from the object of KEITT's visit was to inform him, the popular version ascribes to RIPLEY language neither mild nor elegantly chosen. It ever "BOB ANDERSON," as the Major was familiarly called, was cursed through the entire scale of epithets, it was then. The burthen of RIPLEY's lamentation was that "BOB" had "out-witted," "fooled," otherwise out-generaled him. He was intensely mortified; but on making his appearance in the hotel and streets, put a good face on the affair by promising that MAJOR ANDERSON out of Sumter in the next twenty-four hours.

The "Planters' Hotel" was a quiet place for a quiet individual, like the *Tribune* correspondent, to stay; and there he had his quarters many weeks, with his eyes and ears open, till a defective made his acquaintance, as has been stated. The Drumhead Court were not as successful in finding a pretext for extreme measures as they expected, and the correspondent had the honor of being escorted from a city where he had remained till it had become more difficult to get away than to stay.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

In the COMMERCIAL of Monday, were published the proceedings of an indignation meeting held on the Saturday previous, by the passengers upon one of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, relative to the alleged mismanagement. The Altoona *Tribune* contains an answer to the complaints contained therein, in which it is contended first, that the over crowding of the cars at this time is unavoidable. The Company run five regular passenger trains, and as many cars are employed as the engines can haul, and make anything like schedule time. The complaint relative to sick and wounded soldiers, is denied in toto, and it is stated that they were not speak well for the patriotism and good sense of those making it. These soldiers are brought to Harrisburg over the Northern Central road, and no notice is given the Pennsylvania Railroad that they are coming; as those connections are made by the trains, there can be no provision made for separating the soldier from the civilian, unless the cars are detached to sick and wounded soldiers. In the next train and the sale of a number of cars at other points, which connect one as all important to our suffering heroes who want to get home. If the officers of the Pennsylvania road were duly informed, in advance, of the number to be transported, they would make provision accordingly; and at this time, when the Pennsylvania Central is compelled by the Government to do the work of two roads in order to get way of transporting soldiers and Government freight, a decent respect for truth and justice should have induced the indignant gentlemen to have inquired into the particulars of the case.

The officers of the road are doing everything in their power to accommodate the rapid increase of freight and passengers seeking transportation, and their denouncement is entirely gratuitous. In relation to not providing sufficient number of cars for the accommodation of passengers, it is stated for the information of the indignants that in order to furnish transportation for troops, the company have been compelled to use all their passenger cars and many freight cars. The ten hours delay at Harrisburg was caused by the tremendous flood of last week, which covered the road in some places and threatened the destruction of the road bed. The company thought it impossible, and would give him great advantages as a vigilant officer in charge of the public interests, which few other officers could exercise. To the civil record of Mr. Grass is a military reputation and service to be added which can be called in question. The indignant gentlemen and their fellow passengers. The studious avoidance of any mention of the causes which led to the crowded condition of the cars and the delay of the train will explain the animus of the authors of the indignant resolutions. No better evidences could be had of the popularity and safety of the Pennsylvania Central than the fact that, with all its immense rolling stock and all that it can add thereto, it is unable to accommodate the onslaught thrown upon it.

Governor Aiken of South Carolina.

It is now asserted that Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, has remained loyal to the Union, despite all threats and privations, having with others maintained a Union organization in Charleston ever since the rebellion broke out. This statement should be accepted not without some reservation. It is entirely true that Gov. AIKEN did not enter into the plans of the rebels, nor did he oppose them. While Major ANDERSON and his devoted garrison were cooped up in Fort Sumter, "King PICKENS" made a requisition on him for negroes and bacon to assist in the construction of the cordon of batteries which compelled the evacuation. The requisition was complied with, but with what unwillingness Gov. A. only knows, with what unwillingness Gov. A. only knows. There was no public protest. When South Carolina needed money for the cause, he gave, as did all the wealthy men in the State—he being the most wealthy. We are knowing to the fact, that while Gov. A. was regarded as being not fully up to the mark of the leaders, and perhaps wanting somewhat in soundness of heart, the fact was ascribed more to the amiability of his character and his well known indisposition to mingle in scenes of strife, than to cordial Unionism. PICKENS, MAGRATH, ROBERT, & Co.'s like as regarded a harmless individual, whom, since he was very rich, they were glad to have among them. Perhaps he was as pronounced a Union man as he deemed it safe to be. Yet he was far behind the venerable JOHN J. PETIGRU, who from the first hour of the rebellion to the day of his death stood not one jot of his Unionism, but stood up a living, respected protest in the hot-bed of treason. It is certainly to the credit of Gov. AIKEN that he is now open on the side of the Union. It is reported, also, that since the occupation of the city by our forces, he has reported the names of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the commandant of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast.

A letter passed through this city yesterday in the army mail from General Sherman to his wife. On the corner was endorsed, "Fayetteville, N. C. No postage stamps." Uncle Sam concluded to or ar the letter and trust to Sherman's lush for p yment of the postage.

JOHN McLEAN, who ranked with Dailey as an artist, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, in the 39th year of his age.

General Intelligence.

The total loss by fire in New York for the six months ending December 1, 1864, amounted to $3,163,556; insurance, $4,211,352, and the amounts paid by the underwriters, $1,238,091.

Monday was the sixty-seventh anniversary of the New York Fire Department and it was made the occasion of a general illumination of the engine houses.

During the week ending March 20th, there were four hundred and fifty-three deaths in the city of New York—a decrease of twenty-five as compared with the previous week.

The honor of first raising the flag on Sumter at the taking of Charleston is claimed by Major John A. Hennessy, commanding the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The act was performed on Saturday morning, February 18, at a quarter past eight o'clock. He claims that the Fifty-second this regiment) was first in Charleston, and raised the first flag there, also on Fort Sumter, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinkney.

A deserter from the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers on Friday morning surrendered himself to the Provost Marshal in Washington City. This is the first case of the kind in that city since the President's proclamation of pardon was issued.

A Chautauqua county M. D., who owns land on Cassadaga creek, near where an oil spring has been discovered, visited the spring the other day in company with his daughter, and finding some metal in both steaming and boiling the real petroleum, appeared to her to know what success she was meeting with, to which the young lady replied: "Well, yes, father, I think I do taste a little smell from oil, but I don't think I could if you did not own lands on the creek."—*Buffalo Courier.*

"You have no need to fight Lee," said an intelligent rebel deserter, a few days ago; "only play with him a few months longer and he will not have a man." The rate of desertion is over a hundred a day, and will defy any efforts to keep the army up even by the aid of negro recruits. The privates are getting tired of "fighting for rich men's niggers," and they crave a peace that will restore us to the blessings of the old Union.

Fifty-six steamers have been purchased and converted into gunboats at the Cincinnati Navy Yard, by Capt. Jos. Brown, Government contractor, under the personal supervision of Charles E. Kendall, Naval contractor, and Samuel Bickerstaff, Chief Engineer. The vessel is being fitted up as a flag ship for Admiral Lee, during low water. She will be ready within twenty days. There are only two steamers at the Navy Yard at present.

The schooner Vo ant, from Long Island, Bahamas, has arrived, bringing 20,000 pounds of sea Island cotton of an extra fine quality. This is the first return from the lands of the American and British West India Cotton Company, which went into operation some six months since. The vessel is situated in latitude 23 10, and longitude 75 03, and the average temperature is eighty degrees. Other lots of the shipment are on the way.

Ship owners, just now, must be making their fortunes, especially owners of brigs and schooners. Vessels of that class are taken up by the Government as soon as offered, and at prices which make some people stare. There are hundreds of them now in the New York ship yards at present, and the demand, or ouce, seems to be in excess of the supply.

The exports of Great Britain in 1864 amounted to £160,436,402. The British possessions take one third of the se exports, the United States takes nearly sixteen million pounds sterling, and germany over fifteen millions. The remainder is distributed among the other commercial countries of the world. The United States still continues to be the best foreign customer of England, notwithstanding our high tariff.

Personal.

William Nathanial West, who has been in prison in Philadelphia under sentence of death since 1857, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

The report that "Sue Mundy" *alias* Jerome Clark, was a son of Ex-Governor Clark, of Kentucky, is denied, from the fact that Gov. Clark died some twenty-six years ago, while "Sue" was not twenty-one when he was hanged.

Rev. Mr. Glasson, an aged Baptist minister, of Hardin county, Ky., was shot dead last week by one of Morton's guerrillas, because the old man refused to give up his money. The murder was a violent secessionist, and has two sons in the rebel army. When Morton heard of the murder, he blew out the perpetrator's brains.

James Ott, a soldier, who had been home on furlough for the purpose of attending the funeral of his wife, at Lancaster, Pa., was drowned on Saturday at Middletown by the flood. It is supposed he was on his return to Washington, and, missing the connection at Middletown, attempted to walk to Harrisburg, when he was carried under by the current as he was crossing a flooded district.

Ignatz Ratzky, convicted of the murder of Fellner, the diamond peddlar, in Brooklyn, New York, has been sentenced to be hung the 19th proximo. The application now having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Sandford, our Minister at Brussels, has an odd way of showing his Americanism, if we can believe the story told by a well informed correspondent of a Paris paper. We are inclined to think that his description of a dinner applies only to some of the Southern sympathizers of Mr. Sandford's daily practice: "Mr. Sandford gives his guests nothing but the meats of his own country; the hams are from Washington, the beef from Texas, the fish, oysters, from Massachusetts, etc., even to the oysters that came direct from New Orleans. A dish that makes a Frenchman's mouth water, and that is Yankee. They take the skin off your tongue, it appears, as a mustard plaster would. Bully Minister of the United States, Mr. Sandford has the right stuff in him."

Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, a great patron of Natural Sciences, died in Philadelphia last week. The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences owes the possession of a museum and library equalled by very few in Europe, and by none in America, to the princely liberality and unostentatious benevolence of Dr. Wilson.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
Surveyor General.

Editor of the Telegraph: The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary to nominate a candidate for Survey or General of Pennsylvania. Already several prominent and popular and prominent Union men have been named in connection with this nomination. To this number I desire to add the name of one who is not only faithful to our organization, and undaunted in the advocacy of the memorial principles of our political faith. I allude to John P. Glass, of Allegheny county, a member of the Legislature now in session. Without disparagement of the qualifications of any other gentleman named, I think that Mr. Glass is the first man yet named for the position, and that he would make alike a popular candidate and efficient Surveyor General. He has the practical ability requisite for a successful discharge of the duties of this position; and his knowledge of the land titles and topography of the Commonwealth, would give him great advantages as a vigilant officer in charge of the public interests, which few other officers could exercise. To the civil record of Mr. Glass is a military reputation and service to be added which can be called in question. The intelligence and admiration of his fellow citizens for the gallant manner in which he led the Pittsburgh Regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg, where that officer displayed the coolness and bravery and skill of a veteran, are unbounded. He was wounded on the battle field in that engagement, while discharging the duties of his position, which entitle him still further to the confidence and admiration of his fellow citizens. In addition to the high claims of Mr. Glass, which he attached to the Excelsior Brigade of New York, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant 155th regiment, and Brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fredericksburg, where that officer displayed both in the battle of Fredericksburg, where that officer displayed both him for his cool bravery and skill as a soldier. Of the field and staff officers of the 155th, only seven survive, and they are now engaged in many of the battles of Northern Virginia and the Virginia Peninsula; and we venture the assertion that no regimental officer of the late war, only seven enjoys a better reputation with fighting men than John P. Glass. In addition to these merits, a strong point in favor of Mr. Glass is the fact that he belongs to a section of the State that has claims for recognition, which cannot be disregarded without slighting those who have made efforts have so often crowned our political banners with the most brilliant victory, and on many occasions rescued from inevitable defeat, and from the jaws of political death. I trust, therefore, when the Union men of the State of Pennsylvania meet in convention, that they will nominate for Surveyor General that their preference will fall on John P. Glass, of Allegheny county.

YOURS, VETERAN RESERVE.

THE SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAVELERS.—Both branches of the State Legislature have passed an act declaring that if any employee of a railroad company shall violate any rule of such company, and injury or loss of life shall thereby result, the offender shall be immediately arrested by the prosecuting attorney of the city or county where the accidents happens, and, if found guilty, shall be convicted of misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court with imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for five years, and a fine of $5,000 five thousand dollars. And in this case a civil suit and a prosecution the offender and the railroad company shall be alike liable for civil damages. Under this act every employee of a Railroad Company, no matter how humble his position, through whom an accident occurs, by failure to "obey any rule," or by "neglect of any precaution," can, and will be arrested, and prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. Heretofore the only punishment that could be inflicted was discharge, but hereafter, the loss of the officers of a number of railroads will unite with the traveling public in punishing any careless or negligent agent by fine and imprisonment, which can be inflicted not merely for loss of life, but also for injuries.

THE INCOME TAX.—A correspondent, referring to a case where an individual owned stock in an incorporated company sufficient to produce a revenue of $2,000 a year, who makes no report of his income, says the law provides that the company, before paying interest, must deduct the tax, and it is responsible to the Government officers for the amount. This is a mistake as applied to the special income tax, the one being collected. The law specially directs the owner of stocks and bonds in incorporated companies to himself return the income from his dividends and interest. The reason is that the interest and dividends from which the company has deducted the tax are the net. Tax have gone out of the hands of the companies into the hands of the owners. Any one who retains the amount of tax from this source, under the impression that it has been deducted by the incorporated companies, is wronging the government, and is liable to have a penalty added to the amount. Under the law for 1864, the companies deduct the tax before paying the money.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Military Intelligence.

The enemy was much demoralized on leaving Kinston for Goldsboro. Most of the North Carolina troops belonging in the eastern part of the State took French leave of Gen. Bragg and returned to their homes.

Gen. Terry with his command, excepting the troops garrisoning Wilmington and the forts below, will take the field again immediately. The General's health has been very bad since the fall of Fort Fisher, still he declines to apply for a leave of absence during the pendency of active operations. He will be heard from in the coming great battle.

Before leaving Fayetteville, Sherman made complete work of the destruction of the extensive arsenal at that place. This arsenal contains all the valuable material taken from the Harper's Ferry arsenal, and was the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the South. The buildings were torn down, the machinery destroyed and all the remaining buildings burned. In addition to this destruction, every cotton mill in Fayetteville—four or five in number—and several on the Rockfish creek, were destroyed. These were all very large factories, turning out vast amounts of material for clothing the rebel army. The building occupied by the Bank of the State of North Carolina, the residence of Mrs. M. Banks, a widow lady, and the elegant place of Mr. E. J. Hale, proprietor of the *Observer* newspaper, together with the newspaper establishment itself, and several old warehouses were burned through the wantonness of the hangers on of the army.

Six small stern-wheel river steamers were burned at the wharf at Fayetteville, but whether by our troops or rebel stragglers does not appear. They were the Dawson, Chatham, Flora, Kate, Caswell and Clarendon. The North Carolina and Burt were saved, and have served at Wilmington loaded with refugees. The negroes who have been following Sherman will be sent from here to South Carolina, consigned to the care of Gen. Saxton. The whites who have friends will take care of themselves.

An arrival from Richmond represents things in the rebel capital as almost in a state of chaos. Every person able to render military service of any kind has been seized and put in the ranks. The operations of Sheridan had created the wildest panic, and everybody is looking out for himself. The person bringing this information had no difficulty in getting to our lines. He says that the prices of everything had more than doubled since Sheridan's wholesale destruction of the canal and railroads. Flour is selling at fifteen hundred dollars per barrel, meat at ten dollars per pound, whisky at four hundred dollars per gallon, and other things in proportion. Board at the hotels is one hundred dollars per day, and the commonest board per day for laborers is ten dollars per day.

Admiral Lee informs the Navy Department that the recent arrival of two vessels, in command of Lieutenant N. E. Forrest, to Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river. Here Lieutenant Forrest found a camp of the rebel General Roddy's troops. This was broken up, the men were dispersed, horses and equipments were captured, the telegraph line cut, wagons and stores were destroyed, and rebel communications in that region were completely ruptured. Lieut. Forrest then passed into Elk river, where he found a rich country and many loyal people. He says he has no doubt that Alabama will soon return to her allegiance to the Union, as he understands that influential men in the State are now perfecting arrangements to accomplish that object.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The report that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to anticipate immediately the May interest on gold bonds is premature. It will not be done at present, or unless speculators should run up the premium on gold beyond a legitimate rate. While Secretary McCulloch is determined to administer the finances of the Government as to gradually bring them to the specie basis, yet he will not do this so abruptly as to produce a commercial panic. The decline in the gold premium, from causes outside of any policy of the Treasury Department, has already been more rapid than is regarded as beneficial to the financial interests of the country. Currently, and with nothing will be done to accelerate this decline, which will doubtless go on, but it is hoped, more slowly than in days of late. The increasing of values consequent upon this decline has already unfavorably affected Government contracts and subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan, though it is believed that this effect will only be temporary and limited. Mr. McCulloch's policy will be such as is dictated by advice of the best interests of the people and of the Government, and of a conservative character, equally opposed to undue inflation or a too speedy and disastrous contraction.

It has been decided to pay Gen. Sherman's army in full to the end of February, as soon as it arrives at a point where it can rest long enough for payment to be made. This will give six months' pay to nearly the whole army. The men were last paid up to the list of August, and they will now be paid to the 28th of February. Secretary Stanton has decided that this mark of approval—almost the only one in his power—of their noble, brilliant and patriotic marching and fighting during the past winter, shall be promptly accorded. Let their families rejoice, therefore, in the expectation of a speedy return of their loved ones, not only in tones of affection, but of absolute demonstration of regard.

It is also intended to serve Sheridan's boys they never call them men) in the same way, as soon as they form a junction with Sherman, and on occasion, and has been so ordered by "Little Phil." Whatever he orders they will do.

The British Army and Navy.

The British army and navy estimates for the year 1865-6 have just been announced. The cost of the army will be £14,345,410—a reduction of £435,000 from last year; of the navy £10,252,252—a decrease of £100,000. Total estimates for the military year, $74,740,671, or, in American currency $125,780,000.

The small arms establishment has risen from £162,000 to £172,000, and the royal laboratory from £210,000 to £230,000, but the cost of the gunpowder factory has been cut down from £81,000 to £50,000. Fifty thousand pounds are asked for the fortifications of the Mauritius, and with £9,000 more, it is said, the works will be completed. But the works at Quebec and Malta are only just begun. A sum of £5,000 is included in this year's estimates as the first instalment of £30,000 to be spent on the fortifications of the Bermudas; a sum of £40,000 as the instalment of £300,000 on the defenses of Quebec, and the estimated cost of the defenses of Nova Scotia, upon which £40,000 have already been expended, has risen to £190,000.

In the naval estimates, a million of dollars are asked for the completion of the fortifications of islands El Toussin and El Monassir, which have cost heavily already. The officers and seamen in the navy number 58,000. There are also 7,000 boys in the service, and 7,000 men in the coast guard service, against 7,000 last year, making the total 80,000; the marines number 15,000, namely, 8,000 for service afloat, and 9,000 for service on shore, being 1,000 less than in 1864-5. The civilians for the coast guard service are 75 against 100, leaving the 1,000 in the navy and coastguard service 69,750, against 71,950 last year.

The navy consists of 340 vessels, classified as follows:

Steamships, 405, of which 357 are screw, and 48 paddle; 28 screw ships are building; 69 effective sailing ships are afloat; making the total of steam and sailing ships 501. The number of three tier-of-battle ships, 1 corvette, 4 gun vessels, and 4 gunboats is suspended. The classes into which these vessels are divided, deducting those which are suspended, are as follows: Screws—armor-plated ships, iron, third rates, afloat 6, building 3; ditto, iron, fourth-rates, afloat, 2; ditto, wood, third rates, afloat 6, building 1; ditto, wood, fourth rates, afloat 1; armor plated coposin ships, fourth rates, afloat, 1; ditto, wood, sixth rates, wood, sixth rates, afloat one, building, one; ditto sloops, wood, afloat 2; ditto gunboats, iron, building, 3; ditto flushing batteries, wood, afloat 3; ditto ditto, wood, afloat 2; ships of the line, afloat 55; frigates, afloat 37; building; block ships, afloat 5; corvettes, afloat 16; sloops afloat 35; building 2; gun vessels, afloat 37; gunboats, afloat 105, building 2; tenders, tugs, &c., afloat 7; mortar ships, afloat 4; troop and store ships, afloat 5; yachts, afloat 1. Paddle: Frigates, afloat 6; sloops, afloat 19; small vessels, afloat 18; dispatch vessels, afloat 3; tenders, tugs, &c., afloat 40; troop and store ships, afloat 1; yachts, afloat 5.

The Wisconsin Peat Beds.

We have received from a friend at Madison, Wisconsin, a specimen of peat taken from an extensive bed, on the farm of Col. Wm. B Slaughter, about seven miles west of that city, on the line of the Prairie du Chien Railroad. The specimen is in the condition in which it was taken from the bed, except that it has been dried and pressed in a convenient form for fuel, to the solidity of coal. The farm of Col. Slaughter contains, it is supposed, about 350, 000 tons of this peat, and his intention is to organize a company and set about manufacturing it for a western market. It has been demonstrated by chemical analysis that this peat is fully equal to coal as an article of fuel and superior to any other coal but cannel for the manufacture of gas, while it can be produced at a much less cost. This peat, in color, resembles the outside of pressed tobacco that has been exposed to high heat, and is quite as hard and heavy. The internal structure is so compact that on cutting it with a knife, a smooth polished surface is formed. The specimens that we have burn with a flame clear and brilliant as seasoned maple or hickory, and produce no unpleasant odor like coal. Specimens of the peat have been exhibited in the South, we propose to retire by the road leading North. Some of them don't like us, and rather than have a difficulty, we will take the full back. We beg that some of our friends will remember us very kindly to Mr. Sherman, if he should come this way, and inform him that the speediest way of ending this war is to bring the best men of his command, and make his way back to his families. If he don't like the proposition, he can trade his army off for a dog, and hang the dog.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
"Bell's" Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.

Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased *in bond* from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vinty and unadulterated.

Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.

N. McCLAERAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh15

North Carolina's Return to the Union.

First Steps Taken in Wilmington.

In obedience to a call of the Mayor, over one thousand of the most prominent men of Wilmington, N. C., assembled in the theatre of that city Tuesday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of speaking their views on the war question. The theatre, capable of seating from fifteen to eighteen hundred, was filled in the parquette and dress circle, and half full in the gallery. A provost guard was stationed at the door, with strict orders to exclude all officers and soldiers, so that there should be no appearance of intimidation. There was no intimidation. The people met of their own volition, by themselves, talked over the issues of the day, and expressed their views like men. They did not make a new-born attempt to convey the impression that they always had been Union men, though many of them have suffered sorely for their adherence to loyalty in the dark days of the year gone by. On the contrary they took the high, dignified ground that, whether voluntary or otherwise, they had for three years past been in rebellion; and paid taxes to support the insurrection, and had countenanced it by remaining there. Therefore they could claim nothing of right from the patient government. But with noble grandeur they planted themselves on the resolutions which were adopted, and which are given in the detailed report. The resolutions, breathing as they do the purest and noblest spirit throughout, were adopted without a dissenting voice, and amid enthusiastic applause.

[From the Wilmington Herald, March 15.]

The gathering of citizens at the Theatre last night, in pursuance to the call of the Mayor, was very large, very enthusiastic and highly respectable. No larger or more respectable, or more enthusiastic meeting has assembled in this city in many years. A small detachment of Col. Randlett's Provost Guard was stationed at the door, with strict orders to refuse admission to all officers or privates either of the army or navy. None other than citizens of the town were admitted, except the correspondents and reporters of the press of New York and other places, and possibly a few civilians following the army, whose dress was made indistinguishable. It was purely a gathering of citizens, as free from any foreign element as it was possible for a public gathering to be. In the throng that filled the body and galleries of the large house, we noticed a majority of the present male inhabitants of the town.

The stage was handsomely draped with American flags, placed there in anticipation of the meeting by some loyal citizens who apparently entertained no doubt of what the sentiment of the meeting would be. The bands of the First and Second brigades of Ames' division, Gen. Terry's corps, were in attendance throughout the evening. During the assembling of the meeting the Third brigade band discoursed some elegant music outside, introducing their programme with

We'll Rally Round the Flag.

At the appointed hour for the commencement of the meeting the band of the First brigade struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," during the performance of which the curtain was run up, displaying the American colors in the rear of the stage, which were greeted with tremendous applause. At the conclusion of the music Mayor John Dawson stepped upon the stage and called the meeting to order with the following brief remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In conformity with the expressed desire and wishes of citizens, I have published the call for a town meeting which has appeared in the *Herald of the Union.* That meeting has now convened, and it has been suggested to me that it is proper I should preside, having the honor of filling the office of Mayor. Accordingly I have called the meeting to order, but before proceeding further I would be preferred as chairman, I hope it will be announced, so that I may withdraw, as it is desirable that there should be perfect harmony and organization. [Cheers for the Mayor, and cries "Go on."] As there seems to be no objection I will preside. The object of the meeting is, to counsel together as to the course to be pursued that will best subserve the interests of this city and State, produce peace and promote the welfare of the National Government. The arms of the United States have been victorious, and now occupy the city—the National flag floats in the breeze, and in triumph—cheers—and we hope to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizens. [Applause.] In years gone by all over this section, and, from ocean to lakes, and from the great lakes to the gulf, every citizen felt proud to boast that he was an American, and never could be looked upon that flag of his country he was ready to exclaim—

Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and home of the brave.

My friends, let us to-night forget and forgive all past political differences, and live for the future, resolving that from henceforth it shall be our aim and object to secure peace, promote prosperity, and add to the glory and grandeur of our common country. [Prolonged applause.]

After the performance of several patriotic airs, the committee on resolutions presented by the meeting, reported the following:

WHEREAS, the city of Wilmington has again been restored to the authority of the United States, and the opportunity is given the citizens, without regard to past party differences, to give public expression to their views and opinions thereon; therefore

Resolved, That we will remain at home and cheerfully submit to the authority of the national government, pledging it a loyal obedience and hearty support.

Resolved, That we believe that by this course we are promoting not only the interests of Wilmington, but also of the State of North Carolina, by doing what is in our power to restore her to the blessings from which she enjoyed so great prosperity in the past, and in which alone she can look for peace and republican freedom for the future.

Resolved, That assuming in good faith the obligations of citizens of the United States, we do not propose ourselves in the attitude of a subjugated people, but claim all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution to American citizens, and assured to persons in our peculiar condition by the proclamation of the President.

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow citizens of North Carolina to join us in a firm protesting against the madness of the authorities of the State in urging the prosecution of this fatal war by the levy of a force ordered to be hopeless, whose continuance will only render our ruin more remediless in the end, and which can only be regarded as a conspiracy against the people of the State, by which the people have justly lost all confidence.

Resolved, That we urge them to accept the position to which the fortune of war has placed them, and to submit to the national authority, so that our noble State may be speedily restored to the Union, where she has always the people in their hearts always wished her to be.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that a large portion of the people have been reduced to poverty by the war, and for want of occupation are in danger of great suffering, of becoming dependent upon the bounty of the Government for support, we

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried on as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a line.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

MEETING OF OIL MERCHANTS.

Measures Taken for the Recovery of Lost Oil.

A large meeting of the oil merchants of this city was held yesterday morning, at the office of Capt. Hugh McKelvey, corner of Bank street and Duquesne Way, for the purpose of taking further steps towards collecting the oil swept away during the late freshet.

On motion, Mr. J. Marshall was called to the chair and Mr. John F. Stockdale appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed to collect the lost oil reported that they had circulated handbills along the Oil river, from Tarentum to Parkersburg, Va., and that they had received numerous responses as to where quantities of it could be obtained. In some instances the marks upon the barrels had been removed, to prevent their identification, and several parties so offending had been arrested and will be severely dealt with.

After hearing the report, the meeting adopted resolutions authorizing the committee to employ experienced detectives to point out all persons who may attempt to conceal any of the oil drifted upon the banks or caught along the shore. Legal counsel will also be employed, and all persons having oil barrels in their possession from which the marks have been obliterated will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Ten thousand dollars have been contributed for this purpose, and every effort will be made to detect the guilty parties, even if this amount is insufficient, as the merchants in attendance at the meeting represented losses to the amount of fully thirty thousand barrels.

Information has been received which leaves no doubt that a large proportion of this oil will be secured. Thousands of barrels are reported to have drifted ashore, from Manchester to the Sewickley flats, which can be obtained without much difficulty. Two thousand barrels at least have also lodged near Smith's Ferry. At Peterson's salt works, about a mile above Tarentum, a large quantity of oil barrels have been secured. A report has reached the city that a number of persons residing in the vicinity of Sharpsburg are carrying the barrels found upon the bank of the Allegheny river, into the country and secreting them. Seven at expert detectives have been despatched to that point, with instructions to arrest all those so offending.

The oil dealers are willing to act liberally, and will pay salvage for all oil returned to this city, together with the expenses incurred. Parties having succeeded in procuring portions of this oil will save themselves trouble and expense by reporting to the committee forthwith.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT--(Judge Williams).--The case of Mrs. Catharine Braunberger vs. Dr. Cleis, action for damages for mal-practice, reported yesterday, was given to the jury yesterday evening, and a verdict may be looked for today. The case has excited a good degree of interest, and the result will be looked for with interest.

Lost Oil--Important Notice.--It is the imperative duty of all parties catching or taking up barrels of oil, or oil barrels, upon the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers, or their tributaries, to give PUBLIC NOTICE, *within five days*, giving a description and marks of the property taken up, so that owners may be apprised of the locality where their property may be found. A *severe penalty* is imposed on all parties neglecting or refusing to give notice of the capture or taking up of barrels of oil, &c., or refusing to deliver up property upon demand of the owners, or their agents, or for DEFACING OR ERASING THE MARKS upon the property so taken up. The penalty is treble the value of the property, and is to be paid to the owner or owners, together with a *special Fine of Fifty Dollars, for each offence, one half to the informer*, and the other half to the Common wealth. All good citizens are earnestly requested to report to the undersigned any violations of the *Law*. Persons so reporting will be suitably rewarded. The owners of oil lost by the late freshet, have employed counsel, and while they are ready to pay liberally for the catching of oil, are determined to prosecute *every wilful* violation of the LAW.

HUGH McKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
F. FISHER,
Committee for oil owners, Corner Bank street and Duquesne way.

MATTERS IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.--The recently elected Burgess of East Birmingham, N. H. Snyder, Esq., was sworn into office on Tuesday evening by Justice Ammon. Messrs. Louis Keibe, George E. Slocum, Joseph Ertig and Lieut. F. Heizel presented their credentials, which were received, and they were sworn in as members of the town council, by Burgess Snyder. On motion of Mr. J. F. Heizel, August Ammon was declared elected Clerk by proclamation. At the meeting of Council, and S. I. Thomas as Street Commissioner. Applications for the office of Borough Treasurer were received from Messrs. F. Hogan, Esq., Jacob Dressel, Charles Ruhe and John Franco. On motion of Mr. Chess, the election of Treasurer was postponed until next meeting. On motion of Mr. Slocum, it was resolved that the same compensation be paid to the Treasurer this year, as has been paid, and taxes shall be collected in the same manner.

HEAVY BUSINESS.--During the month of February the enormous amount of one million three hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fourteen pounds of ordnance stores, hospital and medical supplies, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, powder, bullets, fixed shot, shells and cartridges, &c., for the Government, were shipped over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad alone from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The shipments eastward during the same period, of large cannon, gun-carriages, caissons, small guns, small arms, ammunition, cavalry and artillery equipments, forage, commissary stores, &c., in all probability exceed the above figures westward.

A NEW COMPANY.--J. F. McDonald, a young and energetic citizen of the Second ward, Allegheny, has received authority from the War Department to recruit a company for one year's service. The ward is still in arrears about sixty men, and it is expected that a sufficiency of recruits will be enlisted for the company and credited to the ward to relieve it from the forthcoming draft. The Recruiting Committee of the ward announce that they will pay a local bounty of five hundred dollars.

RECRUITING.--Within the past few days a large number of recruits have presented themselves at Provost Marshal Foster's office, and been mustered into the service. Yesterday Collins township filled its quota, and is now relieved of the draft. Captain Foster has received an order from Provost General Hicks, at Harrisburg, which confines the raising and recruiting for clubs to the ward or township in which such recruits may reside. The order may seriously interfere with the organization of clubs, but will doubtless have a good effect upon recruiting.

COL. GRANVILLE MOODY.--The citizens of Pittsburgh will be glad to learn that the gallant and eloquent Rev. Col. Moody, whose political addresses during the late Presidential campaign attracted such vast audiences, will lecture in Lafayette Hall this evening on temperance, under the auspices of the Evening Star Temple of Honor, No. 59. The Colonel ranks among the ablest speakers of the age, and it is safe to predict that he will have an overflowing house.

SOLDIER KILLED.--A soldier named Williams hailing from Philadelphia, was run over and killed, on the railroad near Grapeville station, Westmoreland county, on Saturday night last. He had on his person upwards of eighty dollars and a certificate calling for $100. His remains were taken to Greensburg and interred in the St. Clair Cemetery, on Monday, with the honors of war.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an interior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired--one that will not fade, crock or wash out--one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

(2 doors from Broadway) Park place, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc23-1y

FOR SALE--

200 bushels Beans.
50 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
90 sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugars.
1000 superior Iron bound Petroleum Oil Barrels

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Over One Hundred Persons.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.

MONDAY, MARCH 27th, 1865.

GRAND INAUGURAL NIGHT.

SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED!

Positively limited to the nights announced, and can not be extended, as existing engagements preclude the possibility of further time.

Grand Matinee Opera!

Saturday Afternoon, April 1st.

The Director takes especial pleasure visiting for a brief season the principal cities of the Great West in being able to present

THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT

GRAND OPERA COMPANY

IN THE WORLD.

Many of the lovers of the Grand Opera in this city are familiar with the history of the Grand German Opera Company since he has assumed the direction, the successes of which has far transcended anything hitherto attained by operatic organizations in America.

His recent envoy, Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD, has passed the spring and summer at the principal court cities of Europe, engaging for this season several new ARTISTES, purchasing for the Director a large and expensive Wardrobe, and Operas new to the American Stage.

GROVER'S

GRAND OPERA COMPANY,

SEASON FOR 1864-65.

M'LLE MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna, Royal Opera, Darmstadt.
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna, Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg.
MADAME LAURA CANISSA, Prima Contralto.
M'LLE SOPHIA DZIUBA, Prima Soubrette Imperial Opera House, Vienna.
M'LLE PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Soubrette, Imperial Opera, Paris.
Miss THERESA WOOD, Premier Danseuse.
MADAME ERNESTE LA ROCHE, Seconda Donna.
MADAME PAULINE BERGER, Seconda Donna.
M. FRANZ HIMMER, Tenore Robusto Royal Opera, Berlin.
M. THEODORE HABELMAN, Tenore Lyric Conrt Theatre, Brunswick.
M. ANTONIO TAMABO, Tenor Lyric Royal Opera, Berlin.
KARL FORMES, the renowned Primo Basso, in his greatest assumptions.
JOSEPH HERMANNS, the celebrated Prima Basso, Profundo, Her Majesty's Royal Opera, London, (his first appearance in the Western World.)
M. ISIDORE LEHMANN, Prima Baritone, Royal Opera, Berlin, (first appearance in America.)
H. HENRICH STEINECKE, Prima Baritone.
M. ANTONIO GRAFF, Basso Buffo.
M. EDOUARD HAIMER, Basso.
M. CHARLES WERNECK, Tenore.
M. OTTO LEHMAN, Basso.
M. ALPHONSE URCHS, Baritone.
Especial attention has been given to selecting the members of

THE GRAND CHORUS,

which has been largely augmented. Several acknowledged principals will be recognized in the list.

ADOLPHUS NEUNDORFF.....Chorus Master.

FIRST SOPRANI.	SECOND TENORI.
Miss Matilda Heimsath,	Mr. Joseph Zinnelli,
Miss Mosta Heewagen,	Mr. Joseph Kiebs,
Miss Emilie Welshelf,	Mr. John Bannisan,
Mme. Gertrude Dornbach	Mr. Henry Miller.
Miss Sally Fischi,	FIRST BASSI.
Miss Anna Miller,	Mr. Otto Lehrahr,
Miss Sophie Bernani,	Mr. Edenard Walmer,
Mme. Martha Barger,	Mr. Edward Gross,
Mme. Pauline Dehlee,	Mr. George Albrecht,
Miss Wilhelmina Kohn,	Mr. Herman Smith.
Miss Christine Smith,	SECOND BASSI.
Master Henry Kohn,	Mr. Frederick Urens,
FIRST TENORI.	Mr. Ludwig Kerpel,
Mr. Philip Schlosser,	Mr. Philip Fleck,
Mr. Ferdinand Zatt,	Mr. Charles Leoman,
Mr. Ernst Reifel,	Mr. Phillip Kohn,
Mr. Adolph Wehle,	Mr. Charles Berendorff,
Mr. Charles Welshberger,	Mr. Otto Smith.

This is the strongest, in numbers and talent, of any chorus hitherto organized in America.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

W. GRILLE.....Leader.

Comprises the following virtuosos:

Messrs. Bernstein, Weinholdt, Farber, Bials, Neuhaus, Hoffmann, Bartels, Kerl, Weiss, Kerr, Steene, Ehlor, Sobel, Selbold, Hoeckle, Berhenstein, Ruppert, Billhardt, Ir. Ludwig, Hoffman, Heydenreich, which will be augmented by some of the principal orchestra talent of this city.

The Grand Orchestra and Chorus, 200 in all, the entire Grand Chorus, and all the effective principals of the Grand Orchestra, engaged and presented during the season at the Academy of Music, New York, from September 11 to October 1, to the largest houses ever collected at a Grand Opera in the city. Thousands were unable to gain admittance upon various occasions.

At the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to the largest ever congregated in that city.

At the Academy of Music, Boston, from October 10 to November 5, to the largest Houses, and by far the most successful season ever achieved in the Metropolis of New England.

At the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, November 7 to November 24, a season of the greatest brilliancy and uniform magnificence ever known in any Opera-house upon either continent. Every seat in the house, and numbers of the standing room, was engaged for days, and even weeks, in advance.

The Director takes especial pleasure in announcing that the Grand Repertoire throughout the East has been transported to the West, and will appear in its city.

The GRAND REPERTOIRE, from which will be selected for the season in Pittsburgh, comprises:

FAUST	GOUNOD.
HUGUENOTS	MEYERBEER.
DON GIOVANNI	MOZART.
ROBERT LE DIABLE	MEYERBEER.
DER FREISCHUTZ	VON WEBER.
TANNHAUSER	WAGNER.
FIDELIO	BEETHOVEN.
MARTHA	VON FLETOW
DAME BLANCHE	BOIELDIEU.
SEMIRAMIDE	VON FLETOW.
MIREILLE	GOUNOD.
MAGIC FLUTE	MOZART.
NIGHT IN GRENADA	KREUTZER.

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented to the entire world by this company in an equal number of nights. The operas are presented here after the most thorough study and rehearsal, and in each instance have been successfully presented once or twice during the present season in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

The cast will present the Prima Donna,

FREDERICK, JOHANNSEN, AND ZIMMERMAM,

Each in their strongest assumptions,

KARL FORMES,

In his most celebrated roles, many of which have been composed expressly for him.

JOSEPH HERMANNS,

In his great specialties, in many of which he is acknowledged to stand without an equal.

The Tenori,

HIMMER, HABELMAN, AND TAMARO,

In their great renditions.

The Seconde Donne,

CANISSA AND DZIUBA.

The Baritones,

LEHMANN AND STEINECKE,

Each in their most effective presentations.

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS ONLY.

Will open on SATURDAY MORNING, March 25th, 1865, at ten o'clock, at the music stores of C. C. Mellor, 84 Wood street, and H. Klieber & Bro., 102 Wood st.

The Directors earnestly hope that the lovers of opera will assist in securing a large

SEASON SALE,

In view of the great expense and risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnitude. With this hope he offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT,

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,

Alternating with the first or second opera.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase of expense attendant upon the management of this troupe, numbering in the aggregate

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,

During the Western tours there will be

NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season, secured seat, (six operas).....$12 00
Alternate Nights, secured seats, (three operas)... 6 00
Sales of single opera will commence

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

mh22

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Great Success of the distinguished young tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

The Tragic Light of the age.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Shakspeare's sublime play in five acts, entitled

MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.

Macbeth.....Edwin Adams.
Banquo, Mr. Jas. Dickson; King Duncan, F. Chippendale; Malcolm, H. A. Wentworth; 1st Witch, J. O. Sefton; Lady Macbeth, Annie Kneeile.
(Aparations by Mr. Hemple.)

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

Benefit and positively Last night of the beautiful

MARIETTA RAVEL.

Last chance to witness M'lle Ravel's great personation of the

FRENCH SPY.

GRAND OLIO.....BY THE COMPANY.
First time of the drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
Ben Wheeler as.....O'Brien.

CONCERT HALL,

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it Statuaries, Interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8, precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Family ticket admit 4 gals. $2 50
Ticket office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Brothers
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
mh21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
150 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je28ly

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 264, March term, 1865; damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they under the powers granted in their charter had entered upon all that certain piece of ground situated in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the southeast corner of Elm and Liberty streets, thence along said Liberty street eastwardly fifty feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Elm six or one hundred feet to Quarry street, thence westwardly along Quarry street fifty feet to said Elm street, thence northwardly along said Elm street one hundred feet to Liberty street to the place of beginning, that they desire to appropriate and use said lot of ground for general railroad purposes; that they have been unable to agree with the owners thereof to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that George Freeman, Mary Kisner, Hannah Andrews, Elizabeth Quigg, widow of Jacob Quigg, deceased, James P. Quigg, John F. Quigg, Catharine Williams, late Catharine Quigg, Nathan F. Will ams, Elizabeth Quigg, guardian of Mary E. Quigg and Rosena Quigg, William Mickey, deceased, Elizabeth Mickey, Jacob Mickey, John Mickey, James Mickey, George Mickey, Pierce Mickey, Isaac Mickey, Jane Liddle, Mrs. J. Shoemaker, widow of John F. Shoemaker and guardian of Lizzie Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker and Morris Shoemaker, Richard Morris, widow of Morris Morris, Shoe-maker deceased, Lizzie Morris, Susan Morris, Morris Morris, and Mrs. Sherwood, late Mrs. Freeman, are liable to and in said lot; that the said Company prayed the Court, in said petition, to appoint five viewers to ascertain and assess the said damages the said parties (inter alios) are entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albrecht, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsyth, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court, that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot were a resident of Allegheny county, or did not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21 2wd

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs Ernest Eggers et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 263, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they under the powers granted in their charter had entered upon all that certain piece of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street, at a distance of 164 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to lot formerly of James Robb, thence southwardly along said lot 90 feet, thence westwardly along said lot to Mechanic street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Shoyer, thence northwardly along said lot to Liberty street, the place of beginning, that they desired to appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they have been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline Eggers, Eva Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Beverina, Marianna, Eva, Francesca and Angeline Wankel, Friedrich Zatt, William Sone, children of William Sone, had title to and in said lot; that Mary Ann Wankel, widow of Sylvester Wankel, deceased, Friedrich Zatt, William Sone, guardian of Eva Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot were a resident of Allegheny county, or did not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh22 2wd

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES,

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865,

ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL, many of them well bred and in good condition.

Also, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at Phillips Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsay streets.

Terms--Cash, in United States currency.

Brevet Brigadier General, in charge of Field Division Q. M. G. O. mh20 3t

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings. Co king and Heating Stoves, Plo vs, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
fe24-eod-tf

HAVING disposed of my NURSERIES and GREENHOUSES to my sons, I cheerfully recommend them to my friends and customers. They are authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.
Pittsburgh Nursery, March, 1865.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, (Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) Nurserymen and Florists, Pittsburgh, Pa., offer for sale for Spring planting 1500 dozen first class Pears, of 50 varieties, at $15 per 100. Also, a very large stock of Pear (standard and dwarf) Cherry, Plum, Peach, Dwarf, Apple and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Parties and Landscape Gardeners supplied at reduced rates. mh8 2taw-3t

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

oc26-1y-eod

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double fine or locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe15-1y

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja27-2m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House.

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 190,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satifaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

mh22

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those Beautiful PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS for a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $25. They will run Eight Days without winding, Chime beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. S. BARNES,
de6-1y Agent.

EWING & ATTERBURY,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at Low Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. ja9-1y

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.
CIRCULAR No. 9.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employes of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attent on to the transfer and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that 'in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of rebellion, all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service of the United States, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go into any fort, or place of rendezvous, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section;' and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to cause this section to be published; and the proclamations of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days after the same shall be published, shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to the service, unless they have been or may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they serve the full time of their original enlistment, or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the residue of their terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of state."

The records and rolls of all so deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations; except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendered themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

oc17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

RAILROAD Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

no15-1y

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mar4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WANTED.

WANTED--A good business man, middle aged, one having some experience in Hotel Business preferred. Address W. H.
mh21-3t P. O Box 292.

WANTED--A suitable person, who has some experience in the business, and some leisure time to devote to editing and publishing a small weekly paper in this city. Address
fe22 eod P. O. Box 415.

WANTED--Owners for a quantity of Lumber and Oil Barrels now stored by us on our mill property at Wood's Run, and the adjoining grounds of Mr. Wakeman, grove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. LINDSAY, OWENS & CO.,
mh 20-1w.

BODY WANTED--WM. SHIELDS, aged fifty years, was drowned on the 6th instant, in the Youghiogheny River, at Lock No. 1. He was of sandy complexion; dressed in black jacket and blue pants, and had a Sabbath School book in his pocket. Any person finding a body of this description will confer a great favor by communicating the same to Elkin postoffice, Allegheny county, Penna.
mh17 6t THOMAS SHIELDS.

WANTED--AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
ja27-3tu JONES BROS. & CO.,
660 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britches, Fire Reds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. fe17

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS Brass and Iron Cocks, Tugs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.

We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address,
fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112.

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY,

ENGINE BUILDERS and PRACTICAL MACHINISTS

CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de6-1m

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS,

Successors to W. G. Price,

Corner Penna. avenue and Price street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sash Weights, Railroad Chairs, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Casting, Lathes, Hangers and Couplins; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plum

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au18

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 22, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. Certificates	95½	.....
Allegheny City 6's	.....	1 01
Connellsville R. R.	.....	12 00
Citizens Bank	.....	86 50
First National Bank Allegheny	.....	120 00
Columbia	.....	75 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 50
Paxton	.....	5 00
Mingo Coal Co.	.....	15 00
Phœnix Oil Co.	.....	1 02
Allegheny 4th W'd Bounty Bond	.....	90 00

WEDNESDAY, March 22d—p. m.

Government securities recovered to-day from the low prices of yesterday. Five-Twenties advanced ¾, Eighty-Ones 3, and Ten-Forties 8 per cent., and are now almost back to the prices of a few days since. Gold is about steady, with a tendency upwards, and will probably recover a portion of the recent heavy decline, which has been too rapid, and can only be accounted for by the fact that a panic existed in the Eastern cities. We do not doubt that the time is approaching when gold will return to par, but we have seen no reason to suppose that such a desirable end is very near. There must be, of necessity, a material reduction in the volume of currency before we can return to a specie basis, and such reduction is not only not taking place, but, on the contrary, our currency is increasing rapidly, and will continue to do so until the circulation of the old State Banks is withdrawn and the Government is able to withdraw a portion of the greenbacks.

The heaviest decline noticed during the past few days is in Rail Road Stocks and Loans. Oil Stocks, which are generally considered as too ephemeral to live through a panic, maintain their prices much better than Rail Road securities. We hear of no sales of our local Railroad stocks, but the decline in Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania, Erie, &c., &c., is an indication of what would occur if our local Railroad stocks and bonds were pressed for sale. Our market, however, only shows a depressed condition by the absence of sales, it is very rarely, that a good security is sacrificed by holders here.

—There was a pretty fair attendance on change this evening, but transactions were comparatively few, and prices rather low. The tone of the market is not, however, any way panicky, but there is not much disposition to operate until prices advance to a more equitable point. The following sales were made this evening:

200	shares	Central Basin	$1 06
400	do	Pit Hole	97
500	do	Pit Hole	96
200	do	Pittsburgh and New York	2 25
200	do	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 00
200	do	Ross	1 20
100	do	do	1 25
200	do	do	1 20
40	do	Stella	60
1	do	Steel Well (subject to assess't)	1 25
500	do	Terr, Story and Cherry Run	90
500	do	do do	90
500	do	do do	90
50	do	do do	90
150	do	do do	90

AFTER BOARD.

200	shares	Pit Hole	92
150	do	Horseneck	1 25

—The "bid" and "asked" quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Banner	1 00	1 50
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 70
Caldwell, of Philadelphia	.....	6 00
Central Basin	1 06	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 00	1 15
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 10	1 15
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 50
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	93	.....
Columbia	.....	72 00
Culbertson's Run	1 25	1 75
Eldorado	1 87	1 90
Federal	85	1 15
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 25
Horseneck	1 30	.....
McAboy and Cherry Run	.....	1 05
Monongahela Pioneer	55	65
National, of Pittsburgh	1 50	1 60
Ohio Valley	1 90	1 95
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 25	4 75
Paxton	.....	4 00
Phœnix	.....	1 25
P Illini	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh and New York	2 25	2 50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 00	.....
Reveno	.....	3 25
Ritchie	65	85
Ross	1 20	1 75
Rynd Farm	4 00	4 50
Southwestern, of Philadelphia	.....	5 00
Stella	60	60
Union Lubric	1 00	.....
Western Pennsylvania	2 75	3 00
West Virginia Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Whitely Creek	1 75	2 00

—The report prepared by the Agricultural Department shows a considerable decline in the crops for 1864 as compared with 1862. Corn has increased over one fifty bushels, because of the short crop in that year, and oats, on account of their having been more extensively shown than before, to meet the wants of the military service; but, with the exception of buckwheat, the other cereals show the effect of the withdrawal of labor from agricultural pursuits to recruit our armies. The contrast between the production of 1862 and 1864 is more marked than between 1863 and 1864, as the following figures will show:

	1862. Bushels.	1864. Bushels.	1861. Bushels.
Indian corn	586,226,305	397,883,242	550,451,403
Wheat	181,178,069	171,677,376	160,695,823
Rye	21,329,451	19,969,335	19,372,975
Oats	171,493,465	172,132,884	175,990,194
Barley	12,788,092	15,158,957	10,716,834
Buckwheat	18,797,145	15,756,122	17,170,540
Potatoes	114,231,644	98,965,198	96,552,029

The action of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank at Richmond, in calling in and paying off their circulating notes at the rate of one dollar in specie to six in paper, shows that the managers of those institutions are apprehensive of the capture of the city and the seizure of their gold, and are anxious to discharge their indebtedness while rebel money is still a legal tender in that city and the gold is yet within their power. With the restoration of the Federal authority there they would have to redeem their notes in handling notes of greenbacks, or their equivalent in specie, which would be a much less profitable operation for them, of course, than that which they are now performing.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks made up 20th inst., presents the following aggregate as compared with those of the previous week:

	March 13	March 20.	
Capital stock	14,495,950	14,495,950	
Loans	49,297,224	48,976,280	Dec. 323,945
Specie	1,422,736	1,359,274	Dec. 59,460
Due from other Banks	4,995,726	5,489,568	Inc. 434,870
Due to other Bks	7,539,791	7,627,686	Inc. 297,895
Deposits	28,655,984	28,873,284	Inc. 17,300
Circulation	5,906,791	5,608,276	Dec. 297,515
U. S. Legal Tender & Demand notes	15,487,835	15,796,783	Inc. 308,948

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Boston *Shipping List* says that the demand for California continues limited. No exports during the past week from this port or New York.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1865.	1864.
For the week, cases	673	1,024
Since Jan. 1	11,387	20,162
Total	12,060	21,191

Showing a falling off compared with last year of 9,131 cases.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 65 hhds, including about 30 refused, and the sales of the week sum up 660 hhds against 5,5 hhds for the previous week; and the sales of the season thus far, since the 1st of November, were 8,919 hhds. Prices to-day were as follows:

Louisville—5 hhds at $6 20@8 30, 4 at $9 25@11 75, 5 at $12 25@13 00, 4 at $15 00@18 25, and 4 at $20 00@24 25.

Pickett—8 hhds ranging from $5 40@7 25, 5 at $8@9 10, 4 at $10 50@12 75, and 6 hhds leaf at $18@24 50, and 1 at $25 75.

Ninth street—6 hhds at $6 15@9 50, 5 at $10@13, 5 at $14 75@19, and 4 at $22@25 75.

Bone—Trashy lugs $6 20, light leaf at $17 75, and fair leaf at $23.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

7 hhds and 40 boxes, viz: 3 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs; 1 at $5 75, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $13, 1 at $24 25; 40 boxes Ohio and Virginia at prices ranging from $1 50 to $18. Receipts light. Demand good for fine manufacturing leaf.

Louisville Hide and Tallow Market.

Dealers are buying green hides from butchers at 7@8c and from the country at 5@6. Bought to-day from butchers at 8@9c, from the country at 2½@5c, and a remarkable rendered tallow brought from the country at 10c. Green deerskins, 30@35c. Grease hides, 5c. Green salted hides 10@11c. Dry flint hides, 18@20c. Sheep skins, wool on, $3@4. Merino skins, 50.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

A fair amount was received during the week, which was disposed of at 18c per bushel for Youghiogheny, and 15c eligible for other descriptions. The retail price here has been reduced to 24c per bushel for Youghiogheny, and 22@23c for other kinds.

Louisville Coal Market.

Stock fair at 18@20c for Pomeroy, and 22@23c for Pittsburgh, afloat, with retail sales at 32c per bushel delivered.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, March 23, 1865. }

Business continues very dull and dealers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent. The unsettled state of the Eastern and Western markets has prevented dealers from taking hold. They have decided to wait until matters become more settled, hence the sales partook more of a retail than a wholesale character. Dealers in the leading articles confine their purchases to lots sufficient to last one or two days, in order to be ready for any decline in prices that may take place, hence we have a quiet market. The weather yesterday was stormy, and navigation, particularly on the Allegheny, was, in a great measure, suspended. On the Monongahela landing business was not very active. The tonnage in port was large and freights were scarce. Boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. The Minerva has been fitted up for a Parkersburg packet. She looks as good as new. The swift steamer Bayard came in last evening with a good trip. She will return this day at 11 o'clock for Parkersburg. The packet Roanoke is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. The side-wheel packet W. H. Osborne is loading for St. Louis and Missouri river. The fine packet Silver Cloud No. 3 is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. The Hard Times is loading for Nashville. She will have dispatch. The Armadello is advertised for the same port. Capt. Shuman's new steamer Lorena is attracting a good deal of attention. She is a beauty and no mistake. There were no departures yesterday outside the regular packets. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

POTATOES—The demand is improving. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Among the sales were 50 bls peach blows at $3 25@3 50, and 100 bush at $1 10.

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair demand for home use and for export. Sales 150 bbls at $4, 4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices, however, were unchanged. Sales 15 packages assorted at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HAY—Buyers are evidently holding off for lower prices. Sales 14 loads at the scales at $34 @35; baled ranged at $25@30.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in regard to this article, either as regards prices or demand. The supply being in excess of the demand, the market was inactive. The sales were only in a small way to meet the wants of the home trade. Prices were so unsettled that we omit figures in this issue.

GROCERIES—We have a quiet market. Prices were unsettled. Dealers take hold very sparingly. Coffee—Prices range from 38@40c. Sugars were held at various prices; Cuba, 17@18c; Porto Rico, 19@20c; coffee sugars, 20@22c. Molasses, $1@1 25. Syrups, 75c@$1 25. Rice was held at 13½@14c.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was entirely local. The sales for some days has been very light, at the following prices: Shoreliners 10; Salmon trout 20@20½; Hams—Sugar Cured 23; Country meat sold at lower prices.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand. Sales continued to range at 20@22c ₱ doz, rarely from 18 to 20. The supply on hand being ample.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

Decline in Dry Goods,

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The panic and excitement of yesterday have somewhat subsided, and a more quiet and steadier feeling prevailed in financial and commercial circles. There was a general disposition to ratify prices, yet everything was unsettled and the market feverish. At the Stock Exchange there was an increased demand for Government gold bonds, and a marked improvement in them, with quite liberal dealings. The greatest advance was in the 10 40 loan. Coal and miscellaneous shares were all better on call, but prices fell off again. Railway stocks were better, and there was an advance of 1@2 per cent., with some demand for leading shares. At the Second Board the depression in the railway list increased, and the lowest prices reached since the late decline. At the last board the market was steady, with a slight improvement on some shares. A statement was made this morning to rally gold speculation with an improved feeling, which was not fully sustained. After meridian the advance was entirely lost. Early in the day a report that the Canada will bring a large amount of specie.

Petroleum stocks dull and prices a shade lower. Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold at $1¼ for Buchanans.

Farm $1 65, Oceanic $2 50, Excelsior $5, Cherry Run 70c, Germania, 85c, Rynd Farm $8 90, Tack $3 05@3 10, Webster $1 15. Crude petroleum is a trifle better and steady at the improvement; sold at 38c. Refined in bond 54@55c; free 74@ 75c.

There was a tendency toward more steadiness early in the day in commercial circles, but towards the close there was renewal of the decline of past week. Everything is again on the down track. In the general produce and merchandise market there is only a limited business doing and dullness is still the prevailing feature. Wednesday's reports of the leading markets all over the country show a heavy decline in the principal articles of produce, and manufactures keeping pace with the general downward turn. In the dry goods market there has been a rapid decline. At dry goods' auctions to-day large prices ranged from SIXTY. Market feverish and unsteady. Prices fluctuate with every rumor.

In most cases the same articles as were sold on Friday show a decline. Every force covered a bright advance. Quantities were passed entirely over. The sales included lots of flannels, which brought only indifferent prices. There was a fair sale of French goods, which passed off fairly. Prices have somewhat recovered from previous low rates. Large sale of woolens, and satisfactory prices. The attendance was large, and bidding quite spirited.

EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were not very strong this evening. Gold sold, after call, as low as 155, and stood at close of the report at 155½. New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 68; Hudson, 95; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Southern, 66¾; Pittsburgh, 85½; Rock Island, 80½; Northwestern, 28; do, preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 81½; Cumberland, 54¾; Marinoss, 12.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Stocks were better, but since Board are lower. Money 7 per cent. Gold opened at 155¾, fell to 155, and closed at 155. Reading, 95½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 68¾; one year certificates, 92¾; 7-30s, coupons, 95; 5-20s, registered, 101; do common, 103½; 6s, 1881, registered, 105; do common, 107.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Petroleum dull. Crude, 35; refined, in bond, 53@54; refined, free, 74.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Cotton dull, at 59@65. Flour 5c better, $9 90@ 10 00 for Extra State, and $10 40@10 55 for R. H. Wheat 1@2c better, at $1 90@1 93 for White, $1 80@1 90 for Red Western and $1 80@1 90 for Amber Michigan. Corn—$1 55@1 60 for new Yellow, and $1 55 for old Western. Oats dull and lower, at 92c. Pork steady; $25 50@25 75 for new Mess and $35 for new and $22 for prime. Lard quiet, at 16@16½. Dressed Hogs dull. Whiskey dull and nominal at $2 18 for Western. Sugars firm, with sales of 1,000 hhds New Orleans, slightly damaged, at 20½@ 40¾. Prices obtained considered high. All lots were sold that were offered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 22.

Gold being rather steady to-day, the feeling was calmer and better generally. Superfine flour was held at $7 20, and extra at $7 90. Red Wheat sold at $1 70@1 72, but the business done was very light. Corn dull and prices nominal. Oats dull at 86@87c. Rye in demand and sold at $1 35 for prime fall. Rye $1 10. Small sales of Whisky were made at $2 15, but in order to force sales much lower prices would have to be submitted. Provisions unsettled; 4,800 pieces bulk meat sold at 15½c for hog round, and 140 pieces bead and get Lard at 16c. Tallow declined 1@2c for prime offered. Clover seed $14@14 25, and dull. Gold 157.

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 21.

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Aztec	4		Flint Steel R.	12	
Bedford	¾		Knowlton	5	
Boston	¾		Norwich	¾	
Caledonia	1		Ogima	6	
Central	40	50			

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, March 21.

Central	40	Minnesota	10
Copper Falls	75	Superior	5½
Hancock	8¾		
Huron	6		

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Gregg & C, 100 bbls flour; W Lenhart, 100 do do; Graham & Co, 100 do do; J Dravo, 100 do do; Lemmon & Co, 100 do do; W J Hammond, 12 bdls steel; Meriane & A, 130 bags rye; B Bolger, 15 pigs; W Hasiage, 100 bbls flour; Dravo & Co, 100 do do; Wm Graham, 100 do do; Bingham & G, 127 sks barley; Oliver & G, 88 bbls potatoes, 52 sks; H Warmcastle, 9 bbls apples; Hamilton & Co, 100 bbls flour; H Voigt, 11 bbls apples; J Miller, 6 bbls eggs; Atwell, J & Co, 57 pkgs beans, butter, tallow, &c; W Anderson, 1,285 lbs bacon; Others changed hands at the above range. Flour was pretainly dull, and we have only 130 bbls spring superfine bought on record in retail lots at from $8@8 50.

Corn was quiet and steady and 1@2c per bush higher. Sales were made at from 64@65c per bush in north and south-side elevators. Oats were in good demand and we note an advance of 2@3c per bush during the early part of the range hours, but at the close prices fell to 53c, at which the market closed dull. Sales add up 135,000 bush No. 1 at 54@55½.

Rye remains without life and the market was nominal. Barley was dull at 90@95c for No. 2 under the new inspection in the Northwestern elevator.

Provisions were dull but quiet at $2 (9, at which figures 200 bbls changed hands.

Seeds were dull, with light sales of Clover at $12@12 25 and at $3 85@4 00 for Timothy.

Provisions were dull and we note sales at $27 75 for Mess Pork; $27 00 for prime Mess Pork for the settlement of a contract; 16¾c for sweet pickled Hams and at 6¼c for Joles loose. Dressed Hogs were dull at $10@10 50 per 100 lbs.

Baltimore Market.

Coffee—Nothing doing in this market and prices necessarily nominal.

Molasses—Supply fair and demand slow. In the present condition of the market we are unable to give any reliable quotations.

Provisions—Barrelled meat is dull and heavy, but prices of other descriptions are nominally unchanged. We quote Mess pork $33 6@34 00; prime mess, $31 50@32 50; bacon shoulders, 20c; sides, 22c; bulk shoulders, 27c; sides, 19c; pickled shoulders, 23c; sides, 24½c; lard, 22½c. Western lard in tubs and tierces 23c, and Baltimore refined 27c.

Sugar—Some 100 hhds grocery Porto Rico changed hands yesterday, but the terms have not transpired. Stock heavy and prices very unsettled. We quote as before:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining.....$13 00@14 00
Cuba and E. I. common to good grocery.....14 50@15 50
Cuba and E. I. common to prime grocery.....16 00@17 00
Porto Rico common to good grocery.....16 00@17 50
Porto Rico prime to choice grocery.....18 50@19 50
New Orleans fair to prime.....00 00@00 00

Toledo Market.

March 20.

The grain market is without animation. There was a light inquiry for amber Michigan wheat, but holders did not offer freely, and there were no sales. One lot was held at $1 67, but this was above buyers' views. A lot of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red sold at $1 61. Corn dull and nothing doing. Oats are held at 65c.

The market for other articles is quiet and nominally unchanged.

The market for hides is steady at the following quotations: Green, cured and trimmed, 8c; Green, cured and untrimmed, 7c; green, trimmed, 8c; green cured calf skins, 16c; green calf skins, 15c; green kip skins, 10c; green cured kip, 13c; dry flint hides, trimmed, 16c; dry salted hides, trimmed, 16c; dry calf skins, 25c; dry kip skins, 16@18c; sheep skins, $2@2 50.

Cincinnati Grocery Market.

The market is greatly unsettled, and prices are very irregular, and it is almost impossible to give quotations that would be of any value except for the moment. In the jobbing way we quote fair to prime Rio Coffee at 35@36c; raw Sugar, 18@21¾c for prime Cuba and Porto Rico, hard refined, 22½@23½c; New Orleans Molasses, $1 30@1 35 ₱ gal.

Movement of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the past week, ending March 18, 1865, were as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
M. S. R. R	2,175	19,950	350	2,725
T. & W	869	8 280	4,820	650
D. & M	400	.....	780	.....
Total	3,385	28 230	5,460	3,325
Prev. week	4,490	19,230	7,904	14,458

Louisville Freights.

The rates to New Orleans have declined, with engagements to-day at 75c@$1 for round lots of flour, $1 25 ₱ bbl; corn, 65c ₱ 100 lbs; hay, 220 lbs; lard, ₱ tierce, $1; pork, ₱ bbl, $2 50; apples, potatoes, &c., $1 75 ₱ bbl; and sheep $2 ₱ head. Freights to Nashville are at the rate of $1 for round lots; flour, 60@75c each; flour, $1 50 ₱ bbl, and whisky $1 ₱ bbl.

To Memphis, light shipments of bagging and rope are made at 50c ₱ 100 lbs, and other freights in proportion.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.

THE fine passenger steamer Armadillo, Captain Sweeney, is announced for Nashville on Saturday.

THE steamer Minerva will extend her trips to Parkersburg after this week. This will be an accommodation to persons visiting the Virginia oil regions.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were thirteen feet of water in the channel by the Monongahela marks, and fourteen feet by the Allegheny marks, and both rivers falling. This weather yesterday was very changeable and stormy.

GLAD OF IT.—Our ever attentive friend, Captain Charles H. Childs, has taken charge of the office of Capt. Shuman's new steamer Lorena. Passengers and shippers will read this paragraph with pleasure. As an officer and a gentleman, Capt. Charley has no superiors.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Captain James Sheldon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The Roanoke is Mr. Murto, an officer who understands his duty in all its various details.

The fast packet Bayard, Captain George D. Moore, leaves this day at 11 a. m., for Parkersburg and the oil regions. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat has no superiors. Passengers who have traveled on this packet speak in flattering terms of her officers and appointments.

THE splendid side wheel steamer W. H. Osborn, Captain Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri river. This boat was built for a passenger packet, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers going West. Our old friend Capt. Girtst has charge of the office. Capt. G. stands at the head of the list, and any business intrusted to him will be done just about right.

THE splendid passenger steamer Silver Cloud No. 3, Captain J. B. Conway, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best of her class, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Persons who have traded in this packet speak in the highest terms of her appointments. Captain Mathews, who presides in the office, will be certain to see that passengers have the best of attention. We take pleasure in recommending this boat and officers.

Cincinnati—We condense the following from Tuesday's Cincinnati papers: The Leonora No. 2, from Parkersburgh, with 220 bbls oil and a large number of westward bound emigrants. Guildon, from Pittsburgh, with a good cargo of Pittsburgh goods. Sanneva, and the Lizzie Bright from Parkersburgh, each with a full cargo of oil.

The steamer Argosy was at Memphis on Friday, but is in Government employ.

Later.—Wednesday: Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The river has risen three feet in the last twenty-four hours ending last night, and it was still swelling at the rate of half an inch per hour, so we hear. Forty-three feet is the decline to the opinion that the river will come to a stand to-day, and be found receding to-morrow. There are fifteen feet on the rocks over the Falls.

The Olive came in from Nashville light, and will load for Pittsburgh.

The Leonidas left for Pittsburgh, with 550 tons, including 100 tons of pig iron, 1,200 sacks of wheat, 100 bales of cotton, and 150 barrels of whisky, received here. She was full of people, with 20 on the floor.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the J. R. Gilmore, after receiving several tow-loads of Government lumber at the foot of Mill street, attempted to back out from the wharf for the purpose of coming up the river, when she was caught in a stiff gale of wind, and blown against a coal barge, knocking a hole in her larboard guard and bulwarks. She also sustained some three feet of water before the leak could be stopped, when she was placed on the Marine Ways for repairs. She sustained no other damage, as the lumber on her and her freight she had on board, it being on her deck. The Gilmore will drop down to the levee in a day or two for Nashville, where she will find a full cargo of freight engaged for Nashville. The Ontario takes her trip, and leaves for Nashville to-morrow.

Louisville.—Monday's *Press* says: The river was rising fast yesterday, and during the evening previous, with only 11 feet water in the canal, there was a rise of 2 feet 6 inches in the previous forty-eight hours the river had risen two feet at the head of the falls, and risen six inches at the foot.

On the falls last evening there were 11 or 12 feet water, which was enough for all navigable purposes, and a depth of 9 feet 6 inches at the dry-walk there will be water enough in the rapids to float the heaviest vessel on our waters.

Stormy weather has prevailed along the Ohio for three days, with the wind blowing a gale, and the little Nora, heavily laden for Nashville, left the wharf at 2 p. m. on the 20th, and in two hours "for wind," or rather on account of the high winds and rough river.

The Nashville packet Hard Times, together with a host of other steamers, including the Rose Hite and Irene, came in from the Cumberland Saturday, all full of soldiers, bound for Parkersburg.

The wharf on Saturday was densely thronged with boats and business generally was dull, and the Blue Wing No. 3, from Kentucky river, was compelled to lie outside of the other boats for several hours, unable to squeeze in to the landing.

MORE COAL ARRIVED.—The tow-boat Windsor, came in from Pomeroy yesterday, with 20,000 bushels of coal, for Capt. Dixon, for steamboat use. A fleet also came in from Pittsburgh, the Rees and Shark, for Cairo and Memphis, and the A. J. Baker, Harengies and Shingles, for this market, with about 285,000 bushels of coal.

The Camella, from Pittsburgh, brought here two life boats for the new steamer Ruth.

The St. Paul *Press* says: The snow is 8 to 11 inches deep in the woods two feet deep in the woods twenty or thirty miles north of this city, and so all the way to the heads of the various streams emptying into the Mississippi. Our lumber men have not had for years such favorable auspices for their logging operations as during the last few weeks, and the prospect of now having water enough to float them out is very flattering.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warrant ed to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all at sections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.

Prepared by DR A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati Ohio nov-1y

NEW CARPETS.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

We are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK,

Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of

WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY, and
INGRAIN

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,

Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

mr3

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

R. H. KING,
no15 Liberty Street.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES' PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to the use of said Bands. Socket and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., } Pittsburgh, March 31, 1865. }

EXPRESS TO THE Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rice's Landing, Waynesboro and Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express Forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and all matter entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

GEO. B. INGHAM, Agent.

mr4-1m

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no8 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM AMERICA.

City Wash'g'ton	March 25	New York	Liverpool
Africa	March 25	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	March 29	New York	Havre
Bornusia	April 1	New York	Southamp on
City of London	April 1	New York	Liverpool
Australasian	April 5	New York	Live pool
Arabia	April 15	New York	Liverpool
Balearia	April 18	New York	Southampton
Lafayette	April 26	New York	Havre
Germanic	April 25	New York	Southampton
Teutonia	May 13	New York	Southampton
Washington	May 24	New York	Havre
Saxonia	May 27	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

St. David	March 9	Liverpool	Portland
Australasian	March 11	Liverpool	New York
Damascus	March 16	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	March 18	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	March 22	Southampton	New York
China	March 25	Liverpool	New York
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New York
Germania	April 5	Southampton	New York
Teutonia	April 9	Southampton	New York
Saxonia	May 3	Southampton	New York

For California.

Ocean Queen	March 25	New York	Panama
Ariel	April 1	New York	Panama

For New Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	March 18	New York	New Orleans
Corsica	March 25	New York	Havana.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the Liverpool steamer, will close on Saturday, at 1 p. m.

The mails for New Orleans, by the George Cromwell, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 p. m.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Capt. Thos. Rea, Commander, Elroy A. Dourman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

W. C. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th.

Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and MALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
Cincinnati, O.

Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
jan-tde&April St. Louis, Mo.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Lower Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE.....CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.

TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BUGHER.

FRANKLIN.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.

GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These